

Announcements.

BROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—Apollo.
EDEN MUSEE—8:15—Apollo.
HARDEN THEATRE—8:30—Don Juan.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8:30—Carmen.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8:30—Carmen.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8:15—Concert.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—The Merchant.
PALMER'S THEATRE—8:15—The Tar and the Tartar.
POLO GROUNDS—8:15—Baseball.
STANDARD THEATRE—8:15—Vaudville.
THEATRE GARDEN—8:15—Grotto.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1891.

TWELVE PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—More correspondence on reciprocity negotiations between the United States and Canada was published. The report of the British Consul-General at New York says that American manufacturers have been stimulated by the McKinley law. It is said that the Newfoundland delegates' negotiations in London are practically ended and that a permanent act has been drafted. The Austrian Emperor was warmly received at Rome.

Domestic.—Commencement exercises were held in many colleges, including Yale, Harvard, Wellesley, Amherst and Dartmouth. In a speech at Syracuse Congressman Belden said that he favored the nomination of Chauncey M. Depew by the Republicans for Governor. Bardsley, ex-City Treasurer of Philadelphia, made his statement in court. Officers of the State Farmers' League at Albany declared against a third party.

City and Suburban.—Michael Coleman and ex-Judge Spencer have been appointed to examine the assets of the New York Life Insurance Company. The taking of testimony was begun in the trial of the directors of the New-Haven road. Winners at Sheephead Bay: Richard, Equity, Frontenac, Kingston, Fremont, Nomad and Baccalant. Nearly a score of people were injured by the collision of two trains at White Plains. The New-York baseball team defeated the Brooklyn team. Stocks dull, but strong, because no fresh shipments of gold were announced; the closing was irregular.

The Weather.—Forecast for today: Fair and slightly cooler. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 80 degrees; lowest, 70; average, 75-8-4.

Our friends the Giants took a new lease of life yesterday and beat the Brooklyn by the rattling score of 11 to 3. The stimulus of a humiliating defeat had a "powerful good" effect on them. The stimulus of a well-voiced victory ought to show itself when they cross bats again with the Brooklyn to-day at the Polo Grounds.

The elevated roads are keeping up their reputation for good luck in the matter of accidents. Yesterday's escape from a great catastrophe was perilously narrow, though. Had the train been under full headway when the driving-wheel dropped off, nothing short of a miracle, apparently, would have prevented the cars from tumbling into the street, with results from which the imagination recoils.

Mr. William Lane Booker, the British Consul-General in this city, is, we trust, prepared for the trials of wrath which the Free Traders will engage upon his head. He has sent to the Government a report on the condition of trade here, which he finds has been stimulated greatly by the McKinley Tariff bill. Everybody knows that the Free Traders have felt sure all along that the country was going to the dogs as the result of the enactment of that measure. They will never, never, condone Mr. Booker.

The fact that the Baker heater was used in the New-Haven Railroad cars on the day of the tunnel accident was proved to everybody's satisfaction in the Oyer and Terminer yesterday. And that is all that was proved. There was a good deal of wrangling among the lawyers, the Judge partly lost his temper once or twice, and a good many exceptions were taken. That is the sum and substance of the first day's testimony in the trial of the New-Haven directors for mismanagement.

A singular misapprehension has existed in the public mind regarding canal contractors. Yesterday's evidence before the "Investigating" Committee showed, in fact, that these individuals are public benefactors. The work they do on the canals is done for love. They may expect to make a little money when they take a contract, but they never—at least hardly ever—do. Yet in spite of this uniformly discouraging experience, they keep on bidding for contracts

and seem really eager to secure them. Queer business, isn't it?

The additions just given out to the correspondence between Mr. Blaine and the representatives of Canada concerning Reciprocity still leave the discussion incomplete, but they show the willful misrepresentation which we charged against Sir John Macdonald's Government last February, when it audaciously declared that the United States had made overtures to Canada for a new treaty. This was a most unnecessary and impudent falsehood. The dispatches now published prove that Canada through Sir Julian Pauncefote opened the subject and asked for the appointment of a commission, and that Mr. Blaine, while expressing a desire to make a wide Reciprocity Treaty, declined to move until by informal conferences a basis of negotiation mutually satisfactory had been fixed.

OPINIONS OF BANKERS.

When some of the most competent and experienced bankers differ widely in their opinions regarding the need of further silver coinage, or of any silver coinage whatever, it cannot be called strange that differences of opinion are found among the people not largely experienced in finance. Among the expressions of opinion by bankers and other business men published in THE TRIBUNE it may be noticed that some favored the continued coinage of silver, and in one or two cases the fact that no harm had yet resulted from the act of last year was given as a reason for believing that continued or further coinage of silver might be harmless. Such misapprehensions of the nature of the Act of 1890 do indeed seem strange, particularly in men whose daily duties would naturally lead them to examine with more than usual care the provisions of such a measure.

The Act of 1890 did not provide for continued coinage of silver, but expressly required that the coinage of \$2,000,000 per month under previous enactments should be stopped July 1, 1891, except upon conditions distinctly specified. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to coin into standard dollars only so much of the bullion purchased as he may believe it necessary to coin in order to provide for the redemption of notes outstanding. The intent of the act was to put an end to the further coining of useless standard dollars, and to create instead a new form of the circulating medium, namely, Treasury notes issued against the silver bullion purchased, but redeemable in gold or silver coin. Under these circumstances, the temporary prolongation of the coinage at the rate of \$2,000,000 per month for no more than a year was regarded with indifference, because it was felt that another year's addition to the pile of useless coins would do no harm. It is necessary to realize this fact in order to understand that the last year's experience gives no satisfactory evidence whether continued coinage of the silver purchased does harm or not.

But the strangest error is to suppose that the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, and the issue of new Treasury notes against the bullion thus purchased, is in a monetary sense or in influence upon the currency equivalent to the coining of \$4,500,000 worth of silver bullion each month. How any banker or practical business man can entertain such an impression it is exceedingly difficult to see. The issue of the new notes, the faith of the Government being pledged to redeem them in gold if desired, is in fact nothing more than an addition of legal-tender notes to the previous legal-tender circulation, except that the additional notes have behind them a pile of silver bullion as security for their ultimate redemption. The provision of the Silver Act that the Treasury should maintain the parity of gold and silver in use was intended to satisfy the financial world that the new notes would be, as they have been thus far, redeemed in gold on demand.

The coining of silver dollars out of the bullion purchased would mean a different thing. The difference is not only in quantity but in kind of addition to the circulation. If the bullion costs \$1 per ounce, the bullion purchased each month would be coined into \$5,800,000 standard silver dollars, a difference of \$1,300,000 per month. But the greater difference is that the standard silver dollars and the certificates which can be issued against such dollars deposited are not by terms of law redeemable in gold or exchangeable for gold, and form a part of the currency which is liable to depreciate at any time when the Government may fail to maintain the parity of gold and silver in use. The increase of that part of the currency was in fact a cause of great financial distrust prior to last year. The Act of 1890 stopped that increase, and substituted an addition of notes expressly redeemable in gold, and thereby gave reasonable assurance to intelligent financiers that the Government did not intend further to increase the obstacles in the way of maintaining its currency on a gold basis. It is hard to see how such a change can be misunderstood by competent bankers, or how the fact that such a change has not caused harm can by such bankers be given as a reason for supposing that continued or even increased coinage of silver would not cause harm.

FOR A REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

The representatives of Republican Clubs who conferred in Albany on Monday showed the party how to deserve and win a victory in New York the coming fall. The Democrats rely upon an unscrupulous machine operated primarily in his own interest by Governor Hill, and upon the lavish expenditures of the man who has been already chosen as their candidate. Mr. Flower has always been a liberal contributor, even when there was little reason to suppose that his personal reward would be large. He will pour out his money like water to float himself into the Executive Mansion at Albany, and his money will not be wasted if Hill can help it. The Governor is an expert in the use of corruption funds. The liquor-dealers will help him out once more with the proceeds of a heavy assessment, two or three millionaires are in training for subordinate places on the ticket, and altogether there will be an enormous amount of cash at work in the Democratic campaign.

To stem this flood the Republican party needs to be in a vigorous condition. The strength and will and enthusiasm required for such a struggle are to be acquired and maintained only by organization in every nook and corner of the State. We have no faith in secret methods and policies. Republicans are not recruited, inspired and made invincible by a "still hunt." They like argument, discussion, demonstration. They like to identify themselves in the public view with the work and the success of their party; and to make a campaign of this sort ample and universal facilities for the expression of individual sentiment and the exertion of individual influence must be provided.

We observe in the columns of some of our contemporaries arguments in favor of an early convention. That is very well, provided that by early they do not mean premature. It is true that the Republican party, by reason of its superior qualities, does not acquire cohesion and momentum in a day or a week, and experience has shown that nominating conventions can be held too late. But on the other hand, a midsummer convention, if not midsummer madness, might be expected to involve a waste of time

and energy. The right date is that which suggests the advantage of instant and aggressive effort, and yet insures a sufficient interval for a careful, steady, progressive canvass without an anti-climax.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Brooklyn is to pay homage to-day to the man who did more than any one else to make it a great center of influence in the land. While Henry Ward Beecher lived his fame as an orator, a tribune of the anti-slavery cause, and a preacher of manifold intellectual resources overshadowed the town. It was Brooklyn's chief title to eminence among American cities, that his life's work was there, and that Plymouth Church, measured by the influence of the preacher in swaying men's minds and directing the religious impulses of the day and generation, was the most potent pulpit after the preaching of Paul on Mars Hill. A man who could do so much to make a city famous in the world deserved a monument in its streets. Mean and ignoble must be the man who would begrudge the memory of the Plymouth preacher and the slave's most eloquent friend the honors which are to be bestowed to-day with simple and unaffected ceremonies.

There are many who must regret that the site of the monument is the cramped City Hall Square, flanked by the unsightly elevated railway structure. They would have preferred to see the statue unveiled in front of Plymouth Church or in one of the fine levels of Prospect Park. The site is one which has been preferred by Mr. Beecher's family, and may be justified on the ground which we have stated that he made Brooklyn great and influential during his best days when his fame was unclouded with suspicion and obloquy. The City Hall Square from that point of view is a proper base for the pedestal of Mr. Ward's statue; but from every artistic consideration it is to be condemned as a most unfortunate choice. The statue will stand under the shadow of the court-house where the crisis of that association of ideas it will serve to perpetuate at once his celebrity as a preacher and a leader of public thought and the melancholy vicissitudes of his later years. But this chivalric consideration is immaterial, for Henry Ward Beecher's name must ever be remembered as that of the chief actor in a celebrated case as well as the greatest preacher of his time.

FAIR TRADE WITH CENTRAL AMERICA.

One of the most important of our staff correspondents' Southern letters was printed last Thursday, dealing with the possibilities of reciprocal trade arrangements with the five republics composing Central America. It was plainly shown that well-directed diplomacy may be able to obtain valuable treaties from each of these countries. Their products are identical, and so are their requirements from us. The practical difficulty lies in the fact that it is necessary to deal with so many different Governments, and with Governments not so stable as we could wish. The fact of their number, however, may possibly be turned to good account, for if a trade convention were made with any one of them under which its principal products were admitted free, the knowledge that a tariff discrimination would be exercised against all the rest would serve as a powerful inspiration to induce them to come to terms. The articles produced in these countries which Congress authorized the President to use as a basis of reciprocal treaties are coffee, sugar and hides. Our correspondent shows that, although sugar could be profitably produced in Central America upon an enormous scale, little as yet has been done in that direction. Nor are these countries large producers of hides. They would undoubtedly value a tariff concession from us admitting their hide exports free, but it would not be a strong factor in the negotiation. Coffee is their great industry and furnishes our opportunity.

It should be observed that Central America already purchases from us largely. The disparity which exists between our imports and exports from and to Cuba and Brazil does not exist in our trade with Central America. At the same time it does not buy of us so largely as our imports from it warrant us in demanding. According to the figures of 1889, our imports reached \$8,414,019, and our exports amounted only to \$4,146,511. In the same year Great Britain, purchasing goods to the value of only \$5,750,857, contrived to sell goods amounting to \$4,848,114. It is probable that during the two years which have elapsed since these figures were obtained our exports to Central America have largely increased. Communication has improved since then, and the exports of the last few weeks from this city alone would seem to indicate a considerable proportionate enlargement of trade. New-York does considerably less than half the business of this country with Central America, New-Orleans and San Francisco being also great ports of Southern export. Yet in the seven weeks since May 5 exports to the value of \$482,714 have been sent to Central America from this city alone. This represents an annual export trade of over three and a half millions, nearly as much as our total export trade in 1889. The character of these shipments is infinite. They include petroleum, flour, lard and other food stuffs in enormous quantities, and a remarkable variety of manufactures, such as sewing-machines, cotton goods, hardware, boots and shoes and all kinds of household goods. Nothing that we export is omitted from the tariff schedules of the Central American States, and it is needless to say that the tariff rates are enormously high.

On the other hand, all the products of these countries are now admitted free of duty. Every encouragement is given to their merchants here and very little is given to ours there. Three-fourths in value of their shipments are coffee. The United States consumes nearly one-half of the total coffee crop of the world, and they obtain annually from 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 pounds from Central America. It seems unfair that we should exact large concessions from Brazil for the admission of her coffee products free and then allow the coffee products of Central America to be admitted free without such concessions. In following out the Reciprocity plan it is necessary to consider the element of justice, and when we have bargained with one State to do a given thing in return for a given favor we are under a moral obligation not to extend the same consideration to other States which are unwilling to make the same sacrifice. The negotiation of a Reciprocity treaty with Central America would have a great influence in inducing Mexico to render her tariff schedules more favorable to us. It seems as if the arguments to be drawn from the figures of our Central American trade ought to be sufficiently numerous and powerful to induce each Government concerned to render the fair play we demand. It is unreasonable to require the markets of this country, rich as they are, to spend \$150,000,000 in South and Central American countries while receiving from them a trade of only \$45,000,000, less than a third of their imports. The results of our staff correspondent's investigations have proved that Congress exercised a wise discrimination in the selection of the articles which it gave the President permission to negotiate upon, and it is probable that before the Administration closes we shall see our Southern trade increased 60

or 70 per cent. through conventional arrangements.

CHANCES OF SELF-EDUCATION.

Here is a query from a New-York reader of THE TRIBUNE that opens the way to interesting speculation:
 "Can a woman of fifty years, whose early educational advantages were meagre, but now has some leisure, say two hours a day, do anything to improve herself?"
 We should say emphatically that she can. The mere presence in middle age of an earnest desire for culture is usually proof of capacity to attain it. The loss of the facility and eagerness of youth may be more than compensated by an increased steadfastness and power of concentration. If our correspondent's ambition is not merely the development of her present knowledge, but the general enlargement and elevation of her intellectual horizon, every encouragement may still be promised her. Cato was an old man when he began to learn Greek. So was Socrates when he took up the study of music. Kosuth at forty-nine knew little English, yet his success a few years later in addressing English meetings was remarkable. History is full of such instances, which all convey the same lesson.

The chief drawback to all attempts at self-education is the lack of a proper plan or system. One of the highest advantages of college training is its immense service in economizing the student's energy by preventing his helplessness groping among the great mass of accumulated books, and by wisely adjusting the different stages of his progress. In mastering the details of a new science, art or language, a good method is half the battle. Self-taught men are often ill-taught. Dr. Schlemann, the discoverer of Troy, is set down in the books as a wonderful example of unaided effort. He spoke a dozen or two of languages with fluency, yet his grammar is known to have been execrable. Every self-taught man who has struggled with rudimentary knowledge by himself must often have reflected with pain on enormous sacrifices of patience and attention that a careful tutor would have obviated. We should therefore hesitate to recommend any reader of THE TRIBUNE, of fifty or under, to embark systematically on the acquirement of an education single-handed where help can possibly be obtained.

Thanks to the judicious philanthropy of disinterested educators, this help is now to be had for next to nothing. In England there used to be published a work in which the rudiments of many branches of knowledge were accompanied with a copious running explanation. We are not aware that it has ever been imitated on this side. But in the Chautauque reading circles, to be entered by remitting a nominal fee to the Buffalo office, our correspondent will find the stimulus and counsel she requires. Her reading of THE TRIBUNE may properly be supplemented by the good magazines to which she says she has access, and the University Extension lectures occasionally advertised may rescue many an evening from tedium. If she would fill up spare moments with the study of a language, there are Chautauque schools of correspondence in which all tongues, from German to Hebrew and Assyrian, are successfully taught through the mails.

In fact, facilities for self-education through these admirable institutions are now so abundant that ignorance is positively inexcusable. The whole of the Chautauque readings, which are distinct from the correspondence schools, would alone occupy a student of fifty until her ninety-seventh birthday, and that, we suppose, would more than satisfy her demand.

WOMEN ON JURIES.

Owing to a recent failure of a jury to convict a woman on trial before it because, it is alleged, she wept copiously, the claim is being loudly made that women should serve on juries. The idea is, we believe, being pushed chiefly or wholly by women themselves. "We," say these women advocates of jury-women, "would not have been moved by the husky's tears. She might have wept till the judge and the district-attorney had to send out for goshaws, but we'd have convicted her if we thought she was guilty—and of course she was—I knew that as soon as I read about the case in the papers last winter." As to whether women want women on juries or not we have nothing to say—indeed it is something which we know nothing about—but we believe that we express the sentiments of men—or at least of men who are about to be tried, or who have reason to suspect that they may some day be tried—when we say by all means let us have women juries.

The men, it is said, acquit the woman because she cried; may not the women acquit the man because he cries? Take, for instance, the peculiarly red-handed murderer who, after conviction, is usually selected by women to be honored with flowers and other attentions—it seems altogether likely that had these same women been on his jury the poor dear man would have been acquitted. On the first of next June, of course, when women assume trousers and a roundabout coat they may cast off such weakness with their skirts, but we are speaking of the present. Suppose a man charged with burglary. After the female jury has been selected, and the other eleven members have decided that the forewoman's dress fits crooked in the back and that she was seen to be openly trying to flirt with the Judge; after these little preliminaries incident to female juries, we repeat, the adult prisoner bursts into tears, and between his sobs says: "Judge, I don't like it, but I needed the money for my mother." Then he weeps afresh. "Poor man," we seem to hear the jurywomen say after they retire, "poor man, it was hard on him to be without tobacco. Let's acquit him this time, anyhow!"

Let us take an actual case. The popular and able Chauncey M. Depew is on trial among others on account of his connection with the board of directors of a certain railroad which was so unfortunate as to have an accident happen on its line. We have nothing to say as regards Mr. Depew's guilt or innocence. As one of the jury has confessed to never having heard of him no doubt he will have a fair trial. But let us fancy a woman jury in Mr. Depew's case. Now, it is inconceivable that a man who has so often made others weep with his brilliant oratory cannot weep himself, and whether guilty or innocent, if he knew that a few tears would settle the case immediately and allow him to get away to Europe on his annual vacation, the temptation to use them would probably be too great to withstand. Mr. Depew would probably go to the bottom of his counsel. "See," exclaims the forewoman of the jury, "the poor dear Mr. Prisoner Depew is crying. It's too bad. I don't believe he built the fire in those car-stoves, anyhow. He doesn't look like a man who would get up early in the morning and build a fire any place." And the consequence is that Mr. Depew is acquitted on the strength of his tears.

On the whole, it seems to us that female juries should be experimented with cautiously, at least until after next June. If all men who were tried wept, and all who wept were acquitted, there would soon be a bad state of affairs. Perhaps the difficulty in the case of a pretty and tearful woman on trial before a jury composed of men might be obviated by having the fair, but moist, one sit behind a screen, out of sight of a jury, with a court officer to occasionally announce in a clear voice, "Gentlemen of the jury, the prisoner is still quite dry!"

The Illinois Court of Appeals has just decided that guests at a hotel conducted on the "American plan" may not be charged for meals they have not eaten. The lower courts took the ground that because the defendants in the suit had remained at the hotel after the service on them of a card, saying all meals would be charged

for, they were legally liable. The Appellate Court, however, holds that the service of these cards did not constitute a contract, and that there is nothing in the Innkeepers' Act to compel people to pay for what they do not receive. This decision will comfort travellers, who, at some places, such as Roanoke, Va., are impudently made as well as pay for accommodation on the European as well as the American plan, and both at the same time.

After Central Park had been purchased by the city, the ground known as The Plaza, was added to the Park area, at great expense, in order to give adequate dignity to the principal entrance. We observe that the Park Board has seen fit to convert this costly vestibule into a hack stand. It may be proper to give these vehicles the exclusive right to station themselves on the public highways, but it would seem that the Fifth-ave. border of the Park and this grand entrance were about the last places in the city to be condemned to such use. It may be that Mr. Gallup has noted in this matter on his own responsibility, as he did in renting the Park paths to the men who run the nickel-in-the-slot weighing machines. But none the less, the Board must be held responsible. If Mr. Gallup gaily assumes authority to act without consulting with his colleagues, they ought to sit down on him with energy at the very next meeting of the Board, as they did in the weighing machine matter. If they have not delegated the power to him, this is an affront which they should resent. If on the other hand, they have authorized him to play a lone hand, the people will still hold them responsible for the blunders and worse than blunders which he is constantly making. It would be a dangerous experiment to empower one man to do the work for which four are responsible, even if that man was endowed with a fair amount of common sense and executive steadiness. It would be a crime to entrust the serious business of a great city department to such a scatterbrain as Mr. Gallup.

Mr. Farnell says Mr. Gladstone regrets having put him in prison. That is doubtful, but he probably regrets having let him out.

One of the most interesting occurrences in connection with the close of the college year is the installation of President Gates at Amherst, which will take place to-day. Dr. Gates, it will be recalled, was a few months ago summoned to Amherst from Rutgers, where he had given evidence of a high order of ability as a college president. Unlike a great majority of college presidents, he is not a minister, and the fact of the selection of a layman as the head of this institution is a new departure for Amherst, and is significant of one of the modern tendencies of college life. The best man for the place, no matter what his profession or what Church he belongs to, is coming to be regarded as the rule when a man is wanted for a position of responsibility like this. That a wise choice was made when Amherst picked out Dr. Gates is universally conceded. His inauguration will be a matter of interest, not only to the college itself, but to the collegiate world in general, and not a few sister institutions will be represented at today's ceremonies and join most heartily in congratulations to old Amherst and its new president.

Governor Hill may be sure of one thing—the strength of his grip on the New-York machine will weaken in direct ratio with the square of his distance from the Executive Mansion at Albany.

It is significant of the fighting quality of the Canadian Liberals that they have promptly challenged the new Government of Premier Abbott. Sir John Thompson, the Government leader in the House, rallied his forces and obtained a majority of 20. This is only 1 less than the last majority secured by Sir John Macdonald against the resolution censuring Sir Charles Tupper for deserting his Ambassadorial office in London to come home to participate in the late elections. On both occasions, however, the comparative weakness of the Government was demonstrated. It was, of course, natural and inevitable that Mr. Abbott, having made peace among the members of the late Ministry and having induced them all to take office under him, would be able to secure a preliminary vote of confidence, and it is unlikely that he will be disturbed during the present session. It was a frequent trick of Sir John Macdonald's to convene Parliament as late in the season as possible, so as to impress the hot weather into service as an ally against obstruction and political assault. His action in bringing this session in June will prove of much value to Mr. Abbott. The chief desire of everybody at Ottawa now is to get away as soon as possible, and it may be assumed that the Government will not embarrass them. It will do nothing to provoke discussion, and having put through the Budget, it will suspend. The struggle between Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright are so anxious to bring on will have to be postponed until next winter.

No doubt it was a grievous disappointment to Mr. Depew to be kept from the thirty-fifth anniversary meeting of his class in New-Haven by court proceedings in New-York. But time heals such sorrows, and Mr. Depew will enjoy his fortieth and fiftieth, not to mention his sixtieth and—th anniversary all the more for this present loss.

PERSONAL.

Major McKinley promises to make a hot, hard campaign in Ohio, and to open it early. He means to go right into the country school-houses to debate the tariff with his enemies.

Dr. Nicholson makes the third Philadelphia pastor elected bishop in the last two years, the other men being Dr. Davies, who went to Michigan, and Dr. Nichols, now assistant bishop of California.

The equestrian statue of Grant for Chicago, cast in bronze at Chicopee a few days ago, is said to be the largest portrait statue in this country.

Mrs. Elizabeth Storrs Mead, president of Mount Holyoke College, came from a family distinguished for intellectual attainments. Her mother was a sister of the father of Dr. H. S. Storrs, of Brooklyn. Another sister married Professor B. H. Edwards, who occupied the chair of Hebrew at the Andover Seminary. Mrs. Mead and her own sister were teachers in Andover for years before the former married.

Tadua Sanzo, the Japanese policeman who attempted to murder the Emperor of Russia, has been sentenced to life-imprisonment. According to the terms of the law, this was the heaviest punishment that could be inflicted upon the man.

The senior member of the Centre party in Germany, Peter Reichensperger, recently celebrated the eighty-first anniversary of his birth. For many years Reichensperger was one of the most powerful members of his faction as the late Dr. Windthorst. He has been forty-three years in parliamentary life.

Dr. Charles Eastman, the Sioux Indian to whom Elaine Goddard has just been married, was a good deal of an athlete while at Dartmouth. His practice sometimes disturbed students' midnight and near his room on one occasion some eighty sufferers paid him a visit to throw him out of the window. The civilized Sioux met them with a revolver and a dumb-bell. It is unnecessary to say that he was not thrown out.

Queen Victoria appears to have been less squeamish about the nude in art than certain Philadelphia matrons. "The Fall of Man" quotes this passage from the diary of an artist, under date of May 30, 1853: "The Queen came to see our exhibition. Mulready had lent many of his studies from the undraped model, and they were all placed in a room by themselves. Mr. Cardwell was much shocked, and particularly told me not on any account to take the Queen into the room. However, the Queen did go (aloud, I suspect, by Cole), was delighted with the drawings, and commended Eastlake, who was present, to find out if Mulready would sell one."

Secretary Foster is both a fisherman and storyteller, and they say that if you start him talking about his adventures in search of bluish fish at Nantucket he will reel off some interesting narratives.

The colonel of the Guard Hussars issued an order forbidding his officers to maintain any connection there with. Disobedience proved unavailing. At last, his grandfather, the old Emperor, having been appealed to, sent for him and advised him not to be overstrict. "Am I colonel of the Guard Hussars or not?" asked the Prince. "Of course you are," said the Emperor, "and," he added, laughingly, "I think you know your business." The obnoxious order was not rescinded until gambling at the Jockey Club was interdicted.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Wichita, Kan., hasn't as big a boom now as it had two or three years ago, though it is still a bustling town of 30,000 inhabitants. Among its interesting features are its institutions of learning, which haven't much past or present, but a great future. There is Fairmont College, which the Congregationalists put up at a cost of \$100,000. It hasn't any students yet, at a cost of \$100,000. It hasn't any students yet, at a cost of \$100,000 and is in operation. The Presbyterians have a fine site for a college, but prudently refrain from building just yet. Fairfield University is to be one of the big things of the West when finished. It will cover an acre and a half of land and will accommodate 3,500 students. At present it accommodates a much smaller number, however.

Perhaps one could not expect students to have much enthusiasm for such a science as political science, for instance, when the key question of one examination in a great university was this, which was given on hand, and to which a verbal answer, on the spot, was required:
 "Give me a complete account of the amount and nature of every issue of Treasury notes by the United States Government, from 1790 to 1891."

"Did the professor ask the question?" No. Could the professor have answered it? Not within forty rows of apple trees. How long would it have taken the secretary of the Treasury to prepare an answer to the question? About a week or two of his clerk's time. What did the professor ask it for? Did he want to "roast" the boy? Who knows but himself?—Boston Transcript.

"Volapuk cocktails" are the latest fad in Boston. But fancy a man, after imbibing a few, calling for an "Omokogahog."

A Simple One.—There's a teacher in one of the public schools of Detroit who is fond of quizzing her scholars, and one day last week she caught up a boy who thinks he could give a college graduation fifty yards and beat it with his hands tied behind him.
 "How many days in a week?" she asked him quite unexpectedly.
 "Seven," was the prompt response.
 "What are the week days?"
 "Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday," he answered her.
 "How many is that?" she asked next.
 "Six," he answered rather slowly, counting on his fingers.
 "Give me Sunday a week day?" she said cautiously.
 "Of course not."
 "Then how many days are there in a week?"
 "Seven," he answered, "but in all reason, but he had to go and get an almanac to get it straight.—Detroit Free Press.

From calculations recently made by the British Board of Admiralty, it is evident that the naval engagements of the future will be expensive affairs. It was estimated that one vessel, carrying two 110-ton guns, would, in two ordinary engagements, use up guns and ammunition to the value of \$650,000.

JUST NOW.

Pump within the pods the peas are,
 Currants gleam in garden tracks,
 Vetches on the open sods are
 Ripe with angeliomas.
 Melons from the southern States are
 Either heirs to the hospital or to the gall.
 In the schools the graduates are
 Counted ripe enough to pick.
 To the seaside now the flocks are
 On their summer mission bent,
 And the athletes' jaundiced shirts are
 Sentenced to retirement.
 Feathers dropping from the hen are,
 Dogs with mud on their snouts appear,
 And the pedal parts of men are
 Looking positively cur.
 Now the cholera morbus germs are
 Whopping up the streets and
 And the divers' bubbles of worms are
 Performing nautical phiz.
 Hammocks' heads the breeches swung are,
 Fans are flapping fitfully,<